

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE.

New York, April 23.

The Nashville arrived on Sunday at noon, with dates to the 7th.

The allies are strengthening their position in the Crimea, preparatory to the opening of the spring campaign. A council of war was held at London on the 19th.

Omni Pasha desired the assistance of the allies which could not be granted. The Turkish army expects to hold Eupatoria until the 15th. Large reinforcements of Russians have entered Sebastopol. Gen. Canrobert entered in the office of March 23d and 24th that the Russians lost 2000 and the Allies 600 men.

The Vienna conference met on the second last, and adjourned until the 9th, when the Greek ultimatum was expected. A portion of the Baltic fleet sailed on the afternoon of the 4th. The Russians have established two fortified camps of 30,000 men each, to defend the Baltic provinces and blockaded all the ports with sixteen vessels.

The London Times contains the following article on the degree of the Know Nothing.

The telegraph announces that the Spanish government has demanded the recall of the British Ambassador at Madrid, on account of his interference in religious matters.

Parliament assembled on the 16th inst.

The U. S. corvette St. Louis arrived at Gibraltar from the Levant and left the same day for home. The Nashville reports that she passed the Azores, entering Liverpool, as she passed on Saturday afternoon.

The Vienna conference having adjourned till the 9th, we have no news from the point of consideration. The 3d point will be the first subject before the conference. Public opinion is equally divided as to the final result.

All Pasha arrived at Vienna on Friday, and would take part in the future discussions of the conference.

A dispatch from Berlin on Friday, states that Russia is predominant there, and that Russia will throw herself into the arms of the Czar, and cause unfavorable results.

The week's news is thus briefly summed up. Politics are just where they were, except that the feeling has become stronger, that nothing is left but to fight it out. Conference adjourned till the 9th, to await the Russian ultimatum and the arrival of the French and Turkish Ministers of foreign affairs at Vienna. There had been a succession of sanguinary conflicts between the French and Russians before Sebastopol for the possession of the Bala ambuscade pits, with varying success, but with much loss.

The latest battle was on the night of the 23d, but of which we have no details. This being Easter holidays there is little other news. Parliament met in session.

Latest—Gen. Weddell's return as Prussian envoy to Paris has been countermanded, and Col. Ollivier, an attaché of Prussia has been recalled, indicating that the negotiations are closed.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.

Morgan, Evans & Co. quote sales for five business days, including in the week good Friday, it being a holiday, at 99,500 bales, including sales of 19,000 for exportation and 10,500 for export. There has been an active speculative demand and prices have slightly advanced, and the market closed buoyant.

Four qualities improved say advance for mulling and about 1-16 for ordinary. The market is dull and prices unchanged; Orleans 45, middling 54; Upland fair 54, middling 54-1/2.

Advices from Manchester are more favorable. Brown & Shipley quote breadstuffs as generally unchanged. Western canal flour, No. 425, new 39s, Ohio 40s. White and yellow corn 43s, mixed 42s 6d, White wheat 42s 1/2, red 42s.

Provision market generally unchanged, prices at the time not notably higher. Lard advanced 1s.

U. S. stocks active with a general improvement. State stocks also better. The Bank of England has reduced the rate to 4 1/2 per cent. Cottons are increasing and money is easier. Cables are quoted 92 1/2, 93 1/2.

Iron—Which rails quoted on the boards at 43 1/2 to 60. Scotch pig-iron 43s.

At the next State election in Ohio the officers to be elected are a Governor, Auditor of State, Secretary of State, two Justices of the Supreme Court, an Attorney General, and a member of the Board of Public Works.

The N. Y. Courier says:—Having made some inquiries with respect to the present supply and quantity to come forward of agricultural products, particularly of the vegetable kingdom, we hazard the opinion that prices have reached their highest figures. The next movement will undoubtedly be a retrograde one, although present prices may be maintained two or three weeks.

CANADA PROVIDING FOR WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The militia act just passed by the Legislature of Canada closes with these words:

"Provided, That if at the time when this act would otherwise expire, there should happen to be war between the United States and her Majesty, then this act shall continue in force until the end of the session of the Provincial Parliament next after the proclamation of peace."

Several of the Canadian journals, speculating on the same text, think war not unlikely in the event of trouble between the U. S. and Spain, and speculate on the mischief the allied powers could do by sending a fleet to cruise on the American coast.

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTRY.—The drought of last summer, severe winter, and late spring caused a great scarcity of provender for cattle. We heard daily of cattle starving to death. One case we heard yesterday was that of that of Mr. Gregg, of Bushcroft township. Out of 45 head of cattle he lost 27 by starvation. It is quite common for farmers to lose half of their sheep. We hear of a case at two 1/2 Springfield township, where farmers have lost 80 sheep out of a hundred. A couple of weeks of warm spring weather to start the grass would produce great relief.—Sens. Union.

HARRY WARD BEECHER says he would soon go to church with his father's old law, as to go to church and carry a book to pray to.

The Court of Common Pleas will remain open till Friday next.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

Thursday Morning, April 26, 1855.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

It is a favorite cry of a certain class of individuals, when any imaginary insult is offered to our flag or shipping, to declare war let them be told that we are not to be insulted with impunity. Now this is the courage of a great overgrown booby, who whacks his smaller schoolmates about whenever he pleases. For a nation to cry out—

"War, war!" on the slightest provocation is certainly the height of the ridiculous. For a nation so enlightened as ours ought to be, to war at all is very melancholy, but when a mere imaginary insult is made the excuse of a flagrant and unjust war, it shows a state of public feeling that is always to be deprecated in a free country. There have been instances in which war was probably justifiable, but so rare have they been that war, as a general thing may be denounced as unjust.

Read of the innumerable wars in which Great Britain has been embroiled, and what idea is ever uppermost in the mind? The idea that England has been an aggressor, in nine cases out of ten. The wars of Napoleon, what were they but one continued scene of carnage, rapine and murder? He who seeks the truth in regard to the campaigns of the First Consul, but prefers to view them in the light which an egotistical and tyrannical conqueror has thrown around them will read his bulletins as false almost, as the stories of Baron Munchausen, but he who desires the truth will read farther and learn how he baptized the continent of Europe with blood, and deluged sunny France with the heart's blood of her best sons. Reverend apologists for Napoleon may enshroud his memory in a halo of ambient glory, and seek to hide the black pages in his history by showing the bright ones in a stronger light, but the day is not far distant when Napoleon Bonaparte, he whose ambition was too boundless for a continent to contain, but who died an exile, will stand before the world in all his hideous, naked deformity. The day is coming when he will be remembered for the amount of misery he caused—for the number of widows and orphans he made—for the homes he made desolate and the hearts he crushed. His glory will pale, his laurels wither, and his renown become as "sounding brass" before the dread array that shall meet him at the bar of Judgment. Little will his imperial guard profit him there. Little will it profit him that Marshal Ney, MacDonald and Murat are again by his side. Their gallant steeds are dust, their thousand lances have mouldered, and the terms that wielded them are nerveless.

Who can calculate the amount of misery caused by our own wars. We know that there is a certain, or rather uncertain amount of glory attached to the name of the soldier who falls in battle, or who is wounded in defence of his flag and country, but who dare compare the empty honors arising from military renown with the solid miseries resulting therefrom. Who dares to say that the paltry sum given to the soldier compensates him for the pangs arising from contemplating a scattered family, and a deserted home. Perhaps a father is slain, then it may be all very well to bury him with military honors, and announce with a flourish of trumpets that a brave heart has ceased to beat, but who will soothe the crushed heart of his suffering widow and orphan? Who will provide for them when their natural protector is murdered? Ah, the death of a loved one, even when that death is alleviated by the presence of friends, leaves "an aching void" how much more then must it be felt when death is met on the battle field—when the red tide of life ceases away, and leaves the limbs to stiffen, the eye to film, the heart to freeze, away from home, and friends. Oh, it is a benediction full of meaning which the Arab gives to his departing guest—"May you die in the midst of your kindred!"

We do hope that a war is not in store for our country in future. We hope we may be spared the contemplation of that humiliating spectacle—the American Republic again enchained in blood. Yet it may be the case. It should be so we cannot say with the gallant commodore "our country, right or wrong"—but we heartily endorse that other sentiment—"God protect the right!"

We most respectfully inform the Gazette man that we did not accuse him of plagiarism. The word does not occur once in our whole article. Moreover it is a pretty serious charge, and we would be very far from making use of such harsh words. We gave facts, the inference is his own. He still preserves a small specimen of chit-chat as an evidence of the way he used to obtain information—viz., from the hats or pockets of his neighbors. Go on, and glory in your own shame!

By the way, neighbor, how happens it that the editorials in the Chronicle are about the same in quantity and quality whether the individuals that you call the Fountain of them is in St. Charlesville, or has been absent one, two, three, or even four weeks? Something very strange about that, is there not? However, we shall always regard it as complimentary in the highest degree, to hear our feeble productions attributed to one so much more able than ourselves. Of one thing rest assured, we will never ask assistance in our profession so long as the present incumbent occupies the tripod in the Gazette office.

Peach trees are in full bloom, and we have a fine prospect of a good crop.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

We have now before us the report of some dozen sittings of the famous Committee appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the condition of the British army in the Crimea. Witnesses have been examined of every rank and station, from the Duke of Cambridge down, and their testimony is surprisingly unanimous. All departments of the administration have been passed in review, and all have been found to be not only deficient, but scandalously so. The staff, the medical department, the purveyor's department, the commissariat, the transport service, the hospital administration, the sanitary and disciplinary police, the harbor police of Balaklava, have one and all been condemned without exception and without mercy.

Bad as every department was, however, the full glories of the system were, however, developed only by the contact and cooperation of all. The regulations were so beautifully arranged that as soon as they came to be put in force, when the troops first landed in Turkey, nobody knew where his authority began or where it ended, nor to whom to apply for anything; and thus, from a whole-some fear of responsibility, every body shifted everything from his own shoulders to those of somebody else. Under this system, the hospitals were scenes of infamous brutality. Indolent neglect did its worst upon the sick and wounded on board the transports and after their arrival. The facts revealed are incredible; indeed there was nothing more horrible in the retreat from Moscow. And yet, they actually happened at Scutari, within sight of Constantinople, a large city, with all its resources in labor and material comforts. They happened, not on a hasty retreat, with the Cossacks at the heels of the fugitives and cutting off their supplies, but in the course of a partially successful campaign, at a place sheltered from all hostile attack, at the great central depot where Great Britain had heaped up her stores for the army. And the authors of these horrors and abominations are no hard-hearted barbarians. They are, every one of them, British gentlemen of good education, well educated, and of solid, philanthropic and religious dispositions. In their individual capacity, they no doubt were ready and willing to do anything; in their official capacity, their duty was to look coolly and with folded arms upon all these infamies, conscious that the case was not provided for in any part of her Majesty's regulations affecting themselves. Perish a thousand armies sooner than infringe upon her Majesty's regulations! And Tantalus like, the soldiers had to die within sight, almost within reach of the comforts which would have saved their lives.

Not a man on the spot had the energy to break through the network of routine, to act upon his own responsibility as the necessities of the case demanded, and in the teeth of the regulations. The only party who has dared to do this is a woman, Miss Nightingale. Having once ascertained that the things wanted were in store, she is reported to have taken a handful of stout fellows and to have actually committed a burglary upon the Queen's store-house! The old women in authority at Constantinople and Scutari, far from being capable of such daring, were cowards to a degree we could scarcely credit, were it not openly admitted by themselves.

One of them, Dr. Andrew Smith, for a time chief of the hospitals, was asked if there were in Constantinople no funds to buy, and no market to supply, many of the things wanted? Oh, yes, he replied, but after forty years' routine and idleness of home, I can see you I could hardly for some months realize the idea that I actually had funds placed at my command!

The very blackest descriptions of the state of matters which had been given in both newspapers and Parliamentary speeches, are far outdone by the reality, as it now is brought before us. Some of the most glaring features had been broached, but even these now receive a gloomier coloring. Although the picture is as yet far from complete, we can see enough of it to judge of the whole. Excepting the female nurses sent out, there is not one redeeming feature in it. One group is as bad and as stupid as the other, and if the Committee, in their report, have the courage to speak out according to evidence, they will be embarrassed to find in the English language words strong enough to express their condemnation.

In view of these disclosures it is impossible to repress a strong glow of indignation and contempt not only for the immediate actors, but above all for the Government which arranged the expedition, and which, with the facts staring it in the face, had the impudence to declare they were mere fiction. Where, now, is that great Coalition of All the Talents, that galaxy of statesmen with whose advent the Golden Age was to dawn upon England! Between Whigs and Peelites, Russellites and Palmerstonians, Irish men and Englishmen, Liberal Conservatives and Conservative Liberals, they have been huckstering and bargaining among themselves, and every man they have put into place turns out to be an old woman or an unmitigated fool.

These millions! With these three millions they may have completed the network of English and French railways, they might have constructed the tubular tunnel in the channel—a better bond of union between the two nations than that grasp of the hand between Lord Palmerston and Bonaparte, which has been flourishing over our heads with the inscription: "To good Faith!" with those three millions they might have drained all of the marshes of France and England; and have given wholesome water to all the cities, all the villages and rural districts; have given new health to the earth and to man; have rewooded all the slopes in both countries; consequently have prevented freshets and inundations; have restocked all the rivers with fish so that the poor could get salmon at half penny per pound; have multiplied the work shops and schools; have explored and worked the veins of coal and minerals; have sowed millions of acres now lying in fallow; have transformed desolate lands into fertile fields; have rendered death impossible; put bread into every mouth; consumption, circulation and wealth an hundred fold! Yet it is worth more than this to take—I am in error—to take Sebastopol!

We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to Fayette Co., Pa., that the suffering there from the scarcity of fodder, and breadstuffs is frightful. Not only are the cattle, sheep and hogs dying off in great numbers, but many persons are suffering sorely from want. Should the coming crop fail them starvation must come. He states further that the wheat crop will not be more than one half the usual yield, at the best.

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Bad as every department was, however, the full glories of the system were, however, developed only by the contact and cooperation of all. The regulations were so beautifully arranged that as soon as they came to be put in force, when the troops first landed in Turkey, nobody knew where his authority began or where it ended, nor to whom to apply for anything; and thus, from a whole-some fear of responsibility, every body shifted everything from his own shoulders to those of somebody else. Under this system, the hospitals were scenes of infamous brutality. Indolent neglect did its worst upon the sick and wounded on board the transports and after their arrival. The facts revealed are incredible; indeed there was nothing more horrible in the retreat from Moscow. And yet, they actually happened at Scutari, within sight of Constantinople, a large city, with all its resources in labor and material comforts. They happened, not on a hasty retreat, with the Cossacks at the heels of the fugitives and cutting off their supplies, but in the course of a partially successful campaign, at a place sheltered from all hostile attack, at the great central depot where Great Britain had heaped up her stores for the army. And the authors of these horrors and abominations are no hard-hearted barbarians. They are, every one of them, British gentlemen of good education, well educated, and of solid, philanthropic and religious dispositions. In their individual capacity, they no doubt were ready and willing to do anything; in their official capacity, their duty was to look coolly and with folded arms upon all these infamies, conscious that the case was not provided for in any part of her Majesty's regulations affecting themselves. Perish a thousand armies sooner than infringe upon her Majesty's regulations! And Tantalus like, the soldiers had to die within sight, almost within reach of the comforts which would have saved their lives.

Not a man on the spot had the energy to break through the network of routine, to act upon his own responsibility as the necessities of the case demanded, and in the teeth of the regulations. The only party who has dared to do this is a woman, Miss Nightingale. Having once ascertained that the things wanted were in store, she is reported to have taken a handful of stout fellows and to have actually committed a burglary upon the Queen's store-house! The old women in authority at Constantinople and Scutari, far from being capable of such daring, were cowards to a degree we could scarcely credit, were it not openly admitted by themselves.

One of them, Dr. Andrew Smith, for a time chief of the hospitals, was asked if there were in Constantinople no funds to buy, and no market to supply, many of the things wanted? Oh, yes, he replied, but after forty years' routine and idleness of home, I can see you I could hardly for some months realize the idea that I actually had funds placed at my command!

The very blackest descriptions of the state of matters which had been given in both newspapers and Parliamentary speeches, are far outdone by the reality, as it now is brought before us. Some of the most glaring features had been broached, but even these now receive a gloomier coloring. Although the picture is as yet far from complete, we can see enough of it to judge of the whole. Excepting the female nurses sent out, there is not one redeeming feature in it. One group is as bad and as stupid as the other, and if the Committee, in their report, have the courage to speak out according to evidence, they will be embarrassed to find in the English language words strong enough to express their condemnation.

In view of these disclosures it is impossible to repress a strong glow of indignation and contempt not only for the immediate actors, but above all for the Government which arranged the expedition, and which, with the facts staring it in the face, had the impudence to declare they were mere fiction. Where, now, is that great Coalition of All the Talents, that galaxy of statesmen with whose advent the Golden Age was to dawn upon England! Between Whigs and Peelites, Russellites and Palmerstonians, Irish men and Englishmen, Liberal Conservatives and Conservative Liberals, they have been huckstering and bargaining among themselves, and every man they have put into place turns out to be an old woman or an unmitigated fool.

These millions! With these three millions they may have completed the network of English and French railways, they might have constructed the tubular tunnel in the channel—a better bond of union between the two nations than that grasp of the hand between Lord Palmerston and Bonaparte, which has been flourishing over our heads with the inscription: "To good Faith!" with those three millions they might have drained all of the marshes of France and England; and have given wholesome water to all the cities, all the villages and rural districts; have given new health to the earth and to man; have rewooded all the slopes in both countries; consequently have prevented freshets and inundations; have restocked all the rivers with fish so that the poor could get salmon at half penny per pound; have multiplied the work shops and schools; have explored and worked the veins of coal and minerals; have sowed millions of acres now lying in fallow; have transformed desolate lands into fertile fields; have rendered death impossible; put bread into every mouth; consumption, circulation and wealth an hundred fold! Yet it is worth more than this to take—I am in error—to take Sebastopol!

We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to Fayette Co., Pa., that the suffering there from the scarcity of fodder, and breadstuffs is frightful. Not only are the cattle, sheep and hogs dying off in great numbers, but many persons are suffering sorely from want. Should the coming crop fail them starvation must come. He states further that the wheat crop will not be more than one half the usual yield, at the best.

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